Chicago Tribune.

VOLUME XVII. CHICAGO, SUNDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1864. NUMBER 209.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH

The Fight at Newbern—Gallantry of Our Troops—Destruction of the Underwriter.

A FAVORABLE DECISION IN THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

The Rebels Defeated in Western Virginia by Col. Mulligan.

FROM EAST TENNESSEE---LONGSTREET AWAITING REINFORCEMENTS---FOSTER IN COMMUNICATION WITH GRANT.

AN IMPORTANT EXPEDITION ON THE FLORIDA COAST.

A Guerilla Captured at Cape Girardeau and Hanged by Citizens.

An Important Measure to be Introduced in Congress by Senator Sumner.

INTERESTING FROM MEXICO, CUBA AND SAN DOMINGO.

THE EDGAR COUNTY COPPERHEADS AND COWARDS DISPERSED.

FROM EDGAR COUNTY.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

TERRE HAUTE, Feb. 6, 1864.

The rebels in Edgar County, Ill., seem to have the ability and means to create disturbance and produce mischief periodically. On last evening quite an army of them, numbering some four or five hundred men, were assembled near Paris for the purpose of burning the town, or rather for the purpose of burning and pillaging it. They hail from what is known as the Big Creek country, and are a desperate set of outlaws and secessionists. It seems they are led by a man they call Powder Horn, and that he is counseled in his strategetical movements by Amos Green of Paris. The character of the grievance which has called them to arms we have not been able to learn. One statement, however, is that the copperheads of Paris were determined some returning veterans would mob the *Standard* office, and that Amos Green organized this army to protect it and to maintain the laws in his department.

Another statement is that the trouble was occasioned by the difficulty which occurred at Mattoon a few days since, in which a Provost Constable was made to take the oath of allegiance, this force being called into the field to seek indemnity for the past and security for the future. Which statement is correct, or whether either is correct or not, we do not know. It is certain, however, that a force as above stated, to the number of five hundred men on yesterday in the vicinity of Paris, armed and equipped, and bearing with them two pieces of artillery. They are Peace Democrats, at peace with Southern rebels, but at war with Northern Union men.

On Thursday night at 1 o'clock, Colonel Thompson, at the head of a portion of the citizens of Paris, went to their relief 150 soldiers from camp here. About seventy returned veterans were already at Paris ready for the fight, should one occur. These forces combined, and commanded by veteran officers who have passed through a dozen hard fought battles, it is believed will be competent to represent the Union cause in a creditable manner, should hostilities occur.

Up to the hour of writing, the two forces are confronting each other, but it is believed the Big Creek will retire in guerilla fashion. It is unfortunate that the leaders in such treasonable schemes cannot be brought to justice for thus disturbing the peace.

They merit the severest punishment, and if they choose to attack the returned veterans they will undoubtedly receive the justice that was meted out to their Southern allies at Vicksburg and Stone River.

Since writing the above, the troops sent from this place by Provost Marshal Thompson have returned. The Big Creek army was numbered, as stated above, as we learn from good authority. It dispersed by squads, and the most have returned to their homes. They are cowardly villains, and would not attack the Union troops, although the latter were far inferior in numbers. These outlaws are a terror to the country in which they live, and afford protection to every deserter and rebel who can reach their midst. They hurrah for Jeff. Davis and George H. McClellan. Further trouble is apprehended from these claws in a few days, and the citizens of Paris do not feel safe without the protection of the soldiers. Some seventy or eighty returned veterans are in the place.

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A petition signed by more than one hundred thousand women, praying Congress to take measures for the immediate and entire abolition of slavery throughout the United States, is on the way here, and will be presented to the Senate Monday or Tuesday.

A preposterous story is published in the *N. Y. Tribune*, that Dayton is to be recalled and Fremont appointed Minister to France. It is without a tittle of foundation in fact.

The Committee from New Hampshire, here in conference with Republican Senators and Representatives yesterday, say the prospects of carrying the State are good.

Mr. Sumner will introduce in the Senate on Monday a series of resolutions on re-construction, with a view to a reference to the committee on that subject. After setting forth the identity of slavery and the rebellion, and the necessity of destroying the former forever, and of providing by irrevocable guarantees against its revival, the resolutions declare it to be the duty of the Government to assert temporary supremacy throughout the rebel region, and of Congress to see that no rebel State be prematurely restored until all proper safeguards are made against the re-establishment, and to secure the extinction of slavery even in States professing to be loyal, and that the Constitution should be amended so as to prohibit slavery. Nothing is said about State suicide in the resolutions, but that plan of reconstruction is pronounced best which appears likely most thoroughly to effect the objects in view.

A series of weeks, illustrating the effects of climate and soil in the different States, is in course of preparation at the Department of Agriculture. Flasks of wool, with descriptions of sheep, and localities where from, are desired. A flock of Congressman Grinnell, of Iowa, has already been sent as a contribution.

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Gen. Butler confidently believes that an exchange of prisoners will yet be consummated. Lieutenant Ould returned to Richmond from City Point fully convinced that our government intends to sustain Gen. Butler. Ould is in favor of the exchange.

The Secretary of the Treasury has power to issue in all $21,000,000 in gold to the Treasury.

The Secretary of Elections has decided unanimously in favor of Congressman Rice, of Boston.

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The bonds of guerillas sent to have vacated Fairfax county, Va.

A cavalry expedition made a long scout towards the Blue Ridge without finding anything except a few stragglers from Mosby's band.

The *New York Times'* special says:

The House is said to have been polled on the whiskey question, and a majority found to adhere to its tax on stocks of whiskey on hand.

The following is a copy of the joint resolution to equalize the pay of soldiers in the volunteer service:

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That all persons who have been or may be mustered into the military service of the United States shall receive the same pay, farm, clothing, arms, equipments, camp equipage, rations, medical and hospital attendance, pay and emoluments, other than bounties, as other soldiers of the regular or volunteer forces of the United States of like arm of the service, during the whole time which they shall be or shall have been in such service; and that every person of color who shall hereafter be mustered into the service shall receive such sums in bounty as the President shall order in the different States and parts of the United States, not exceeding one hundred dollars.

The following is the bill relating to gunboats of Congress, reported by Mr. Trumbull, with amendments, to wit: Strike out the words within [brackets,] and insert those printed in italics:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That [no member of the Senate or of the House of Representatives of the United States shall, during his continuance in office, hereafter appear or act as counsel, attorney or agent in any cause or proceeding, civil or criminal, in any court, civil, criminal, military, or naval, or before any commission, in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, or receive any compensation, or any kind, directly or indirectly, for services of any description rendered by himself or another in relation to any such cause or proceeding. And] no member of the Senate or House of Representatives *shall, after his election and during his continuance in office, act on behalf of, or as the agent, or attorney, or counsel, for any person prosecuting any claim against the United States, or aid, or assist in the prosecution or support of any such claim, or be directly or indirectly interested, or receive or agree to receive any compensation whatsoever, directly or indirectly, for any services rendered, or to be rendered, to any person, either by himself or another, in relation to any proceeding, contract, claim, controversy, charge, accusation, or other matter or thing in which the United States is a party, or directly or indirectly interested, before any department, bureau, court, commission, or board, or any officer in the service or employment of the United States, whether pending at the time or thereafter to be commenced, or which may be pending at any time during such period*; and any person offending against any provision of this act shall, on conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine not *less than* [one thousand] *exceeding five thousand dollars*, and by imprisonment *for a term not* [less than] *exceeding two years, at the discretion of the court trying the same*, and shall be forever thereafter incapable of holding any office of honor, trust or profit under the Government of the United States.

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The capture of Gen. Scammon turns out to be a ridiculous affair. A rebel lieutenant with nine men boarded the B. C. Levi, the steamer on which the General was quartered, at Winfield, on the Kanawha river, and proceeding to the cabin where the General and Forty Federal soldiers were playing on the floor of the cabin with their guns beside them, and they were surrendered by General Scammon with himself and staff. All were paroled except the General, who was mounted on an old horse and headed for Richmond. The steamer was partially burned. A brigade of cavalry were sent in pursuit.

The building of a new railroad from here to Steubenville, penetrating the southern counties of Ohio, is again being agitated. The enterprise is not a new one, and over $200,000 was spent in grading it some years ago.

The 116th, 117th and 118th Indiana six months troops passed through to-day en route for Indianapolis, to be mustered out.

Weather wet.

Nothing new from East Tennessee, save a report through rebel sources that our cavalry were defeated in a skirmish near Dorisville.

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FROM ST. LOUIS.

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ST. LOUIS, Feb. 6, 1-24.

A detachment of the 2d Missouri State militia cavalry, under Capt. Sibbley, on Thursday attacked a band of guerillas on Halcomb's Island, a short distance below Cape Girardeau, killed seven and captured eight, including among the latter a notorious character, Lieut. John F. Blair, who is alleged, last summer, to have formed one of a gang that murdered a party of teamsters and soldiers after capturing a train near Round Pond, some fifteen miles from Cape Girardeau. This morning Gen. Fisk received a dispatch from the Colonel commanding at Cape Girardeau, stating that late last night a party of citizens and a few soldiers took Blair out of the hands of the guard, and hung him before the military could prevent them.

Guerillas have become quite bold in Southeast Missouri, having lately cut the military telegraph near Pilot Knob. The citizens are arming for self-defence, with the sanction of the Military Commissioners.

Owing to high water the rebels cannot be effectually pursued.

FROM CAIRO.

[Special Dispatch to the Chicago Tribune.]

CAIRO, Feb. 6, 1864.

The steamers Liberty and Marcella arrived this morning from Memphis, bringing dates of the 4th. They contain no news of importance.

Captain Carr, quartermaster of Arkansas, has recommended the completion of the Railroad from Little Rock to Memphis.

IMPORTANT FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 6.—The President received a dispatch, late this afternoon, from Gen. Butler, which contained intelligence that our forces at Newbern had, after a desperate fight, driven the rebels from their position, and entered the town at 9 o'clock yesterday morning.

FORTRESS MONROE, Feb. 5.—The steamer Washington Irving arrived last evening from Newbern, with dispatches to Gen. Butler, and by her we received the following highly interesting intelligence from the associated press.

On the morning of the 1st instant, before daybreak, the rebels, consisting of Picket's division, from Kingston, and Hope's brigade from Gen. Lee's army, made an assault on the outposts at Batchelor's Creek, and after a desperate fight of outlaws and scoundrels, it seems they are led by a man they call Powder Horn, and that he is counseled in his strategetical movements by Amos Green of Paris. The character of the grievance which has called them to arms we have not been able to learn. One statement, however, is that the copperheads of Paris were determined

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FROM FORT MONROE.

News from St. Domingo reports an attack on the Spanish supply steamer, and several attempts to recover the town of San Cristobal, twelve miles from the Capital. A council of Generals was held at Havana on the 20th, at which Gen. Vergas stated that nothing could be done in St. Domingo without 40,000 more troops, and that even when the rebellion was put down, twenty-five thousand must remain there two years. Vergas is the Commanding General in St. Domingo. It was related by others that over six million dollars had been spent from Cuba alone, and that there is over 8,000 sick now in the hospitals of St. Domingo, Porto Rico and Cuba; also, that no more men, money or equipments can be spared from Cuba, and it was determined to memorialize the crown to abandon the island of St. Domingo.

The steamer Cuba from Vera Cruz has brought a large quantity of arms for the French, but finally delivered them to the rebel agent at Havana, and on enquiry would probably be made to run the blockade.

FROM THE SOUTH.

NEW YORK, Feb 6.—The Richmond *Examiner* says:

Seventy thousand Yankee prisoners are about to be sent to Georgia. Nine hundred of the six or seven thousand in Richmond were in hospital on the 28th.

A gentleman from Wilmington informs the Petersburg *Express* it will soon be impossible for a vessel to get into that port without incurring a hazard almost equivalent to a positive loss.

The steamer Austin, from Havana, arrived at Mobile January 9th, with a cargo of pork, gunpowder, &c., for the rebel government.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, Feb. 6.—The steamship Ocean Queen brings $400,000 in treasure.

The Philadelphia arrived at Aspinwall on the 30th. Her cargo went up on the Moses Taylor the 31st.

The South American mail has reached Panama.

Two thousand corpses has been taken from the ruins of the burned church at Santiago.

There are rumors from Peru of a threatened disturbance with Spain, relative to the infantry of some Spanish subjects in the interior.

Peace has been made between Equador and New Grenada.

FROM KANSAS.

LEAVENWORTH, February 5.—Major McKinney, of Genl. Curtis' staff, reports a skirmish between Captain Coleman's command and about a hundred guerillas, supposed to be a part of Quantrell's old band, in Jackson county, Mo. He also says there are evidences of guerillas collecting in that country for plundering operations. Arrangements are being made to break up this operation.

DECISION IN THE CHESAPEAKE CASE.

HALIFAX, Feb. 6.—In the case of the Chesapeake, the Judge of the Admiralty Court decided against the claim of the cargo to the owners subject to conditions regarding the payment of the expenses of the Court.

Marshall Kane and a number of Confederate officers left on the steamer Alpha for Dixie to-day.

From Western Virginia.

HEADQUARTERS WESTERN VIRGINIA, FAYETTE VILLE, Feb. 5.

General Early has been compelled to retreat up the South Fork of the South Branch, towards the Shenandoah Valley, in consequence of the vigorous manner in which he has been attacked and pursued by Gen. Kelly's forces. Our combinations have proved successful in defeating the rebel plans. Gen. Early has taken quite a number of prisoners, and recaptured many of those taken from us.

Gen. Kelly has come into the county of Petersburg. The enemy lost a large number of men by desertion, and deserters continue to come in.

The occupation of the wires with the military business precludes the possibility of sending a longer dispatch at this time. The weather is fair.

Important from the Florida Coast.

BOSTON, Feb. 6.—A private letter from Charlotte Harbor, Florida, January 30th, says a number of troops under Gen. Woodbury had arrived at Punta Rassa. The rebel obelisk being to cut off the large supply of beeves the rebels are taking from Florida, which are at this port at 1,000 per week. The expedition is guided by Lieut. Crane, who was a commissary in the United States army during the war in Florida, and he knows the route of ordnance until the war is stopped. Mr. Munnion, of the firm of J. B. McCreary & Co., called to tell the fatal end one of the prisoner's witnesses in cross-examination fully corroborated the principal witness as to his views, passwords and objects of the "Golden Circle."

The prisoner offered several witnesses to prove his good character for loyalty. One of these was his brother-in-law, who said that his loyalty was above suspicion, and to prove it he mentioned the fact that he voted for Lincoln, and gave him (the witness) a Lincoln ticket. The witness, however, didn't know how the prisoner voted at the last election in Pennsylvania, whether for Curtin or Woodward.

The testimony in the case was closed on Tuesday night and a sentence pronounced by the commission, but by the rules regulating military courts, it cannot be made public until it is approved by Gen. Dix.

No idea may be formed of the nature of the penalty of the crime, by referring to Sec. 38 of the Act of Congress approved March 3, 1863, that declares that any individual who may be convicted "shall be forthwith delivered to the civil authorities, and, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not exceeding two years, or by both of said punishments.

The next person put on trial was Michael O'Donnell, who was arraigned on the same charges and specifications upon which the first prisoner was tried.

The prisoner, according to the evidence, attended a meeting on the mountain between Jarrettsville and Hallstown, some time last June, for the purpose of adopting measures to resist the draft. Speeches were made by Richard and Wharton, (who also presided) officer of the Golden Circle, and had left for parts unknown,) and others. The tenor of the speeches were for the support of the Constitution as it is, and the Union as it was—to stand together in opposition to the draft, the Proclamation, and the nigger law.

Father Langhlin, a priest residing in Hazletown, appeared in the meeting, made a speech, counseled and ordered the people to disperse, yet a number of them remained, appointed a committee to enroll names to resist the draft, and to give all who should come to co-operate with them twenty-four hours' time to learn, and go home.

In order to show the state of society resulting from these meetings and combinations, Capt. E. H. Rauch, Deputy Provost Marshal, was called to the stand, who testified that he was called to Bel Air, Harford county, as Deputy Provost Marshal of the 11th district; that he found it extremely difficult to carry out the law; was mobbed by a party in Banks' township, those to whom he applied alleging that no man dare attempt it because of the state of society there; organizations were in existence to resist the draft by force. Finally he succeeded in procuring an enrollment, but only an imperfect one. After the draft he was enabled to serve notices on the drafted men by aid of a military force. Great difficulty was found in obtaining the names of individuals, as nearly all the people seemed to be banded together, and would not give the name of their nearest neighbor. Children from twelve to fourteen years of age denied any knowledge of the names of their parents, and wives also denied knowing the names of their husbands. Even the ministers in Jarrettsville and Beaver Meadow was well pickled; by these people, and signal guns were fired on the approach of the military.

Capt. Rauch then detailed the circumstances of the visit to Jarrettsville with a military force, where he was told there was a force collected to resist him. He surrounded several houses there and secured a number of stand of arms. The excited state of feeling continued for two days (June 1 until the middle of November, when the Tenth regiment New Jersey Volunteers was ordered to the district. The witness also stated that the loyal people in the vicinity were very much alarmed, and many of them left or were about leaving. Many of the loyal people were murdered, and the civil authorities made no effort to arrest these proceedings. No taxes were collected, and the Clerk of the County Commissioners informed him that they could get no bond. In the latter part of August a mob of 50 or 100 persons visited Manch Chunk, and by force and violence took one Patrick Call from the county jail. The party or mob came from Bans township.

Capt. Rauch then made these remarkable statements, in reply to a question from the Judge Advocate. He said:

"When I was at Beaver Meadow, serving the notices on drafted men, Mr. G. K. Smith, a resident of Yorktown, gave me a map of Yorktown, which he had drawn up, indicating the houses in which the disaffected soldiers resided. We used this map to good advantage, but did not state where we obtained it. When I was at Jarrettsville, and had posted notices, the men were halted in front of Mr. Smith's store, while I and my assistants served them. Mr. Ulrich, clerk in Mr. Smith's store, gave the soldiers some refreshments, and each one a plug of tobacco. When we had completed the work and were about returning, Mr. G. K. Smith very strongly appealed to me to have the soldiers retained there, predicting that they would all be murdered, and the women and children left. Either that same day or the next morning, Mr. Smith and his wife came to Manch Chunk and reported the murder. Mr. Smith was murdered in his own house the night of his return from Manch Chunk, and Mr. Ulrich was shot though the leg.

Capt. Rauch also stated that the population was for the most part Irish, and that the majority of them were from Donegal, in Ireland.

THE RIOT AND THE CAUSE OF IT.

During the past winter there has been a great deal of speculation throughout the country in regard to the extraordinary price of coal, and it was recommended by the New York papers that a public meeting should be called, which might take some measures to investigate the cause of the high price of coal, and petition Congress to relieve the duties on foreign importations.

The investigation before the commission has shown that in the whole coal region of Pennsylvania, between reigns supreme, the miners dictating to the proprietors the price they shall pay for mining coal, who they shall hire, and the quantity they shall mine. The most fabulous prices are, in some cases, demanded by the miners, and unless it is paid in full the mines are stopped. Miners receive as high as $10 per day, and the lowest price that is paid is about $5 per day, while common laborers who do nothing but haul coal, receive $2.50 per day. Civil law throughout the whole mining region is entirely suspended, and if it were not for the presence of the military, the mines could not be worked even at the present price of labor. If a coal operator or a foreman in his employ who is very exact in his accounts with the miners, he very soon becomes unpopular, and he will receive a notice signed "Molly Maguires," (the name of a secret association among the Irish miners,) that he must leave the country in twenty-four hours or his coffin will be made. Should he foolishly refuse to obey he is waylaid the first opportunity and assassinated. Outrages of this kind are of frequent occurrence, and the miners have such a perfect control of the courts in this region that it is impossible to convict them—in fact, no Sheriff dare summon a jury for the trial of a miner. In fact only way the mines can be worked at all is through the influence of United States cannon and muskets.

The company known as the Forester Improvement Company, of which Charles A. Heckscher, of New York, is President, has seven collieries, capable of producing one million tons of coal a year. He has a large contract with the Government for coal. Mr. Heckscher thought he had the difficulty settled by stopping the works of Mr. Heckscher they would deprive the Government of coal, crippling the navy, and the blockade, and the war. The mines were stopped so much of the time during the past year, that he was enabled to send only about 200,000 tons of coal to market.

The trial of this case closed on Saturday last. The sentence will be given in due time.

The testimony in the above case in this kind yet to be tried by the commission.

The public debt of the United States on the 2d of February, 1864, was (official) as follows:

6 per cent. Temporary Loan	$ 1,139,000 97
6 per cent. Funded Loan	90,000,000 00
6 per cent. Temporary Loan, Coin	2,140 00
Certificates of Indebtedness	31,710,000 00
Certificates, Coin	3,000,000 00
Demand Notes	57,387,567 00
Old Public Debt	7,577,900 00
Fractional Currency	26,000,000 00
7 3-10 per cent. Notes	139,000,000 00
United States Notes	431,000,000 00
Fractional Currency	6,000,000 00
7 3-10 per cent. Notes	139,000,000 00
1 year Compound Notes	1,000,000 00
2 year Compound Notes	1,000,000 00
3 year Compound Notes	1,000,000 00
1 year Treasury Notes	1,000,000 00
2 year Treasury Notes	1,000,000 00
3 year Treasury Notes	1,000,000 00
1-40 Loan	207,000,000 00
Total	$1,491,335,714 97
Less amount in Treasury	5,000,000 00
Absolute debt	$1,486,335,714 97

Including $35,775,000 37 of compound interest, the public debt is only $1,486,335,714 60, and not $1,500,000,000, as erroneously stated in the telegraphic dispatches of yesterday.

TRICKS IN LANGUAGE.

THE CURIOSITIES OF LETTERS.

[From the N. Y. Evening Post.]

The wits and prodigists of the present day seem neither for satire or conceit in the names of the letters of the alphabet that figure in the history of the times. In olden times anagrams were held in better repute. Louis XIII. pensioned a professional manufacturer of works. Francis I. of Valois paid a handsome sum to our Sylvius, "What is truth?" "*Quid est veritas?*" The anagram answers: "*Est vir qui adest*"—(It is the man who is before you.)

The executors of the famous William Olby found a scrap among his papers on which were the following lines:

"In word and *Will I am* a friend to you:
And one *Ode* is worth a hundred *bees*."

Amusement is said to be obtained now-a-days from letters on blocks. Take from your box, for instance, an L, a Y, an E, and an I, and after a few words you will find them than there are letters. It can be done as follows: live, Levi, vile, evil; or take two O's, an E, a W, a D and an N, and ask to find what is made. There is a trick in this that the uninitiated will not be likely to discover. If placed rightly the letters form "one new word." The method of this amusement is to give a handful of letters and require a word from them. The word "time," for example, will form the following words: "mell, emit, item." Place them in the following position and they form what may be called an anagramatic palindrome:

T I M E
I T E M
M E T E
E M I T

This word "time" is the only one in the English language which can thus be arranged; and the different transpositions thereof are all, at the same time, Latin words. These words in English will be: "time," "item," "meet," "mell," "to be measured;" "emit," he buys.

A POEM WITH NO VOWELS BUT O.

The following is ingeniously constructed, containing only the vowel O. It is entitled "Inconfrovertible facts":

"No monk too good to rob, or cop or plot,
No fool so proud not to look odd or sot,
From Dunlop top no Gronocko rolls,
Log-wood, not loins, Rob Oporto's bowls.
Troops of old towpaths off to set consort,
Not tops our schoolboys flog for sport,
No cool movement their portion Oxford does,
Orthodox, log-trot, boot-worn Solomons!
B. Comb, not Bourbon, Scotch or Hock,
On London shop-fronts no hop blossoms grow.
To crocks of gold no dodo looks for food,
On soft cloth floors no dogs for dice doth brood.
Long storm-test choppy factors work on to port.
Shocks do not rot cloth, nor do worsteds crop shorts.
Nor dog on smoothrey or on cobstool rolls,
Nor cotton frog coshocks long pocketcole."

A lady occupying room letter B at one of the hotels on the Hill wrote the following: "Wake letter Hat seven; and if letter B says 'let us be,' don't let letter B be, because if you let letter B be, letter B will be unable to let her home to Mr. A B who is to be on hand at half-past seven." The porter, a better boot-black than orthographist, did not know of whom or whether to wake "letter B" (or "let her be."

The story is quite old of Mr. Ottilwell Wood's way of spelling his name:

O, double T,
I, double L,
W, double O,
D.

The lawyer who asked him in court how to spell it, was unable to write it down. Most people remember how the sons we spelled "Woodhouse" in our childhood.

Double U double O double D, E,
H, O, U, double S, E.

It wasn't correct but it made a rhyme.

A deacon once proved that it was entirely correct to put a, the singular article, before plural nouns, as the prayer book taught him to say every Sunday.

Somebody has exercised himself in producing the following:

Charles X. a king of France was strangely afflicted, but exceedingly excused, exhibited extraordinary exellence in xipomcy; he was excellent in theme, exercising the extremities of his axe with exceeding exactness, examined and axamined his exercises; and to exhale his extravagance, xiled—and xpired in xile.

The preacher was thought master of his art who told his congregation that they were "the chickens of the Church, the sparrows of the Spirit, and the sweet swallows of salvation."

Here is Anglo Saxon coupled by Codman:

Firm fasten
Ye Englishe.

In "Pierce Plowman's Vision," written five hundred years ago, alliteration is the prevailing form. In the following specimen we have two hemistiches written in one line:

"Many baths that maid it make long withal,
And a benign breast and buxom soever."

A rhymester named Alexander Scott, writing "Ane New Year Gift," or address to Mary Queen of Scots, concluded with a stanza running thus:

"Fresh, fragrant, fluted, fragrant flower fumitore,
Lustrous to love, of ladies lamp and light,
Cherry cadet climate, chief carbuncle and chose,
&c., &c., &c."

Milton speaks in Paradise Lost of

"Beneath, the biggest born of earth."

Recent poets are full of alliteration. Even in prose

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 4, 1861.

THE WAR RECORD OF ILLINOIS.

THE GREAT MISSISSIPPI EXPEDITION.

THE CRISIS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Partnership Notices.

Dissolution Notices.

Notice to Shippers.

Boots and Shoes.

Notices.

Dry Goods.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.,

SUCCESSORS TO

COOLEY, FARWELL & CO.,

45, 47 and 49 Wabash Avenue,

IMPORTERS OF

FANCY GOODS,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

FOR CASH.

We have in Store,

FOR SPRING TRADE,

A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

Sheetings, Shirtings and Drills,
Stripes and Denims,
Prints,
F. & M. Cassimeres
And Summer Stuffs,
Apron Checks,
Bleached Goods,
Delaines,
FINEST STYLES STYLE OF
Dress Goods,

Also, a Full Assortment of

WOOLENS, WHITE GOODS,

NOTIONS,

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,

All of which will be sold at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Having purchased our Stock previous to January, WE CAN AND WILL offer inducements to heavy, close buyers that cannot fail to please.

FARWELL, FIELD & CO.

NEW SPRING

DRY GOODS

AT

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

(Successors to W. H. ROSS & CO.,)

167 & 169 Lake Street,

Have received and are daily in reception of

New Styles of Seasonable Goods.

French Chintzes.
Percales and Brilliants,
Scotch and Chambray Ginghams,
Plain, Plaid & Striped Valencias,
Lustrous Poplins, in new colorings
Paris Taffetas,
Checked Lustres,
Plain Alpacoas, in all colors,
Rich Robe de Chambres, etc.

A CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF

Rich Colored and Black Silks,

In "Armures," "Reppes," "Gro. de Afriques," "Gro. de Rezoe."

Plain Lyons Taffetas, Figured, etc, etc.

OPERA CLOAKS

AND SHAWLS.

A Great Bargain in

Wht. Fr. Spool Cotton,

1,000 Doz. at 25 cts. per doz.—worth $1.25.

ROSS & GOSSAGE,

167 and 169 Lake street.

General Notices.

CHICAGO ICE COMPANY.

HENRY FULLER, President.
W. H. ARTHUR, Vice President.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

HENRY FULLER, W. H. ARTHUR,
GEO. L. DUNLAP, P. H. SMITH,
H. F. SARGENT, JNO. B. DRAKE,
HENRY COOKE.

J. P. SMITH, Jr., Superintendent.
H. H. BLAKE, Treasurer.

General Office, 38 South Clark street.

This Company, organized for the purpose of securing a permanent and reliable supply of

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE

from Crystal Lake, McHenry County, Ill., has adopted for its method of business the system so successful in Eastern cities, viz: selling exclusively at wholesale and to dealers regarding towns and for the information of consumers is appended a list of firms who have arranged with the Company, thereby securing to the public of the WHOLE CITY a full supply of

CRYSTAL LAKE ICE.

AMORY HIGHLOW & CO., all that part of the South Division lying west of the center of Van Buren street, and north of said center of Van Buren street, all east of Clark street.

F. SCHUBERTH, all that part of the South Division lying west of above described boundary.

M. A. SEYMOUR & CO., all that part of the West Division lying south of a line running from Throop's crossing, north to the center of Van Buren street, and north of said center of Van Buren street, all east of Clark street.

W. T. MILLER, all that part of the West Division lying north of the above described boundary.

C. H. GOTTIG, the entire North Division.

J. P. SMITH, Jr., Superintendent.

CASSILLY & CO.,

Distillers, Rectifiers,

AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC

LIQUORS,

33 South Water Street, Chicago.

Manufacturers of the celebrated Nectar and XXX Magnolia Whisky.

Sole Agents for Brown's Mascouten Bitters.

Agents for Professor Leonard's celebrated Nectar Bitters.

$15 AND $25 RECRUITING CERTIFICATES.

Holders of these Certificates can have them cashed promptly collected and money remitted, by paying 5 per cent discount. Charges for collection

FIVE PER CENT.

Address S. C. GIBSON, Acting Attorney Headquarters 2d Brig. 3d Div. 16th Army Corps, Vicksburg, Miss. Refer to Hon. Isaac N. Morris, Hon. Jno. Wentworth, Gen. Wm. Vandever, Gen. Jno. A. Logan, Gen. Jno. Pope, Gen. Jno. McArthur, Gen. Jno. Logan, Gen. Jno. Thayer, Gen. Jno. Dodge, Gen. Jno. Fuller, Banker. 26-w76-3m

GEO. H. GIBSON, W. M.

MASONIC.—There will be a Regular Communication of Siloam Lodge No. 324, A. F. & A. M., at Masonic Hall, Wentworth Avenue, on SUNDAY, February 7, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of conferring the Third Degree. All members of the Lodge and Brethren in good standing are cordially invited to attend. By order of the Worshipful Master.

GEO. H. GIBSON, W. M.

DEVON CATTLE.—Public attention is called to the Herd of Devons at Summit Grove, one mile west of Western Avenue, on the Ogden Avenue road. Also to the Herd at Lockport, Will county, Ill. Address the owner, HENRY RAY, Summit Grove, Chicago.

HONEY BEES! HONEY BEES!

Bees for Sale by Making Honey!

Hives of Bees can be for Sale by Making Honey! Hives of Bees can be had in Chicago, by application at the office of the subscriber, on Lake street, between Clark and Dearborn, Chicago. HENRY RAY.

LINE OF PACKETS BETWEEN HAVRE, LA PALLAS AND LIVERPOOL.—Sailing from the north of Ireland during the month of April:

Cleveland, Detroit and Chicago.
The A No. 1 Liverpool barque,

STOWAR, HAVINGA, WIRVALDE,

To be followed about every fortnight by other first-class vessels.

The A No. 1 barque THERMITE, now loading at Liverpool, will, after inspection at Lloyd's by surveyor, be despatched for Chicago.

The previous shipments of this port cargo at Cleveland in the Propeller Cleveland, now in Liverpool, and Propeller Detroit, now in Liverpool, are CONSIGNED to SHAW & CO., Cleveland.

SALT, SALT, SALT.—We have 5,000 barrels Coarse Fine Salt, for sale in lots to suit purchasers, and will sell at $2.50 per barrel, delivered on the dock. The Salt is in the canal, and will be delivered immediately.

M. E. NICHOLS & CO.,
26 South Water Street.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE.—

Copartnership.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into a copartnership, under the firm name of BUTLER & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at No. 168 South Water street, Chicago.

H. BUTLER,
C. L. SMITH.

BUTLER & SMITH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 168 South Water street, Chicago.

(26-w76-3m) C. L. SMITH.

DISSOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between David R. King, Charles A. King and Edward Prince, under the firm name of D. R. KING & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to

D. R. KING & CO.,
CHARLES A. KING,
EDWARD PRINCE.

Chicago, January 1, 1864.

The business of the late firm will be continued by the undersigned, who will pay all debts and collect all outstanding accounts.

D. R. KING & CO.,

For the continuance of the

Soda Jobbing Business,

At the old stand,

No. 3 LAKE STREET.

D. R. KING,
C. A. KING,
E. PRINCE.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

NOTICE OF COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm name of PRINCE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the

SODA JOBBING BUSINESS,

at No. 3 LAKE STREET.

EDWARD PRINCE,
CHARLES A. KING.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.—The copartnership heretofore existing between CHARLES A. KING & CO. and EDWARD PRINCE & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES A. KING,
EDWARD PRINCE.

Chicago, January 1, 1864.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of PRINCE & KING, for the purpose of carrying on the

SODA JOBBING BUSINESS,

at No. 3 LAKE STREET.

EDWARD PRINCE,
CHARLES A. KING.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of FAIR & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the

GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS,

at No. 168 South Water street, Chicago.

H. BUTLER,
C. L. SMITH.

Notice to Shippers.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS OF

Grain, Flour, Pork, Beef,

And Western Produce.

The undersigned, Forwarding Agents for the Illinois Central Railroad Company, hereby give notice that they have DISPOSED OF

THEIR WAREHOUSE,

Situated on the corner of Michigan Avenue and Water street, to the Illinois Central Railroad Company, and have REMOVED to the

NEW DEPOT,

Foot of Lake street, where they will be pleased to receive consignments of Grain, Flour, Pork, Beef, and all kinds of Western Produce.

Liberal Cash Advances will be made on Consignments to the Company's Agents at Cairo, Illinois, and Columbus, Kentucky.

Shipping Directions should be given to the Agents of the Company at Cairo, Illinois, and Columbus, Kentucky.

Bills of Lading should be sent to the Company's Agent at Chicago.

All Communications should be addressed to the Company's Agent at Chicago.

JOHN WENTWORTH,
Agent Illinois Central Railroad Company.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

BUTLER & SMITH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 168 South Water street, Chicago.

H. BUTLER,
C. L. SMITH.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

SOLUTION.—The Copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of

BUTLER & SMITH,

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 168 South Water street, Chicago,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm are requested to make immediate payment to

H. BUTLER,
C. L. SMITH.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY FORMED A COPARTNERSHIP UNDER THE FIRM NAME OF

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GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 168 South Water street, Chicago.

H. BUTLER,
C. L. SMITH.

Chicago, January 1, 1864. 1-1 1ST.

Chicago Tribune.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1864.

THE WISCONSIN SORGHUM CONVENTION.

Second Day's Session.

The Convention convened at 10 o'clock a. m., Col. Wilcox in the chair. During the night several new members arrived, so that the room in the basement of the Capitol was pretty well filled.

The President announced the committees in accordance with yesterday's resolution, as follows:

On Manufacture—Wm. Hale, of Waukesha; O. P. Bell, of Jefferson; and James Cranmell, of Racine.

On Seed—T. H. Turner, of Dane; E. M. Seaton, of Richland; and M. C. Webster, of Albion.

On Culture—C. M. Pingree, of Crawford; J. A. Johnson, of Dane; and W. Young, of Sauk.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution to appoint a committee of three to prepare the minutes of the Convention for publication and gratuitous distribution. Adopted.

Several communications upon Sorghum matters were then read.

The subject of preparing land for planting was taken up.

Mr. Dow, of Palmyra—Has used twenty-four hours in boiling seed. Does not boil the half the time, and rolls the seed in ashes after soaking. It is important to get an early start.

Mr. Campbell placed the seed on a sieve, and then poured boiling water on it, this allowing the water to run off immediately, and then buried it and for about three days. It came earlier by some days than seed planted at the same time that was not thus treated. It came up in clay soil.

Mr. Whitcomb—Has soaked seed in solution of chloride of lime and copperas. In all things it had swelled considerably when then planted. It came up no earlier than that not soaked. Planted about one-half inch deep.

Mr. Webster, of Albion, has succeeded better with dry seed, but has never tried boiling water—only warm. Planted about one inch deep. Used a corn-planter. It came up in about six days. Soil was sandy—new land. Planted about 1st of May.

Mr. Dow—Thinks seed should not be planted deeply, just cover it.

Mr. Jewett thinks in clay soil, there is danger of planting too deep, an inch is too deep. Some have succeeded well by merely dropping seed upon the surface and pressing them into the ground—this on clay soil.

Others advocated shallow planting.

E. M. Seaton has known of entire failures where seed was soaked. Perhaps owing to a want of discretion in soaking. One man soaked three days, and the seed spoiled on same land germinated first. In his own case the plants were feeble, from the soaked seed. Does not doubt it may succeed best in some cases. Believed the Convention should advocate dry planting as a general thing. Last seed planted from two to four inches; another field dropped on surface, and pressed into the earth by the planter. That from deep planting came up, but made no growth. Land was sandy—had been well manured for two years. Best crop when potatoes had been grown the previous year. Does not believe manure imparts any flavor to syrup. Poorest syrup comes from immature cane.

Mr. Riggs of Nebraska, has seen seed sprouted in hot bed and transplanted. It was claimed that it kept the cutworms and weeds. Hoeing not necessary. It also prevents suckering.

Mr. Wright—The great object is to get a good start in spring. Would recommend to spread thin cloth on warm surface, then spread seed thinly on this, cover with another cloth, and on this put dirt. Get seed started thus and then plant. Does not know that this will succeed. It is theory.

Mr. Grayes—Believed in planting dry seed. Does not like seed ground for cane.

Messrs. Brown, Plumb and others, related experience some in favor of soaking, and others against.

The discussion upon these points closed with the adoption of the following resolution:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this Convention that it is the safest way, under all circumstances, to plant the seed dry, and not to cover to exceed one-fourth of an inch in depth, and as early in spring, as the ground becomes sufficiently warm to warrant the hope of early germination. The resolution was not adopted with great unanimity.

It was also resolved that this convention recommend further testing of soaking seed, and also the planting of the plants in hot bed.

Departing from the regular order of business, question No. 7 was taken up.

Mr. Frink—Believes it is necessary thoroughly incorporate it in the soil. It will not injure the flavor of the syrup.

Mr. Riggs thinks there is danger of maturing too heavily—has known cane perfectly worth less from this cause.

Mr. Willey related a similar experience.

Mr. Frink offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That we recommend the application of plaster, ashes or lime to the soil, as a means to stimulate to early and quick growth, especially in clay soils.

STATISTICAL QUERIES.

The Secretary here distributed blanks for filling up, embracing the following questions:

No. of acres planted by you in cane
" " " in your town?

Probable No. of acres that will be planted in your town in 1864?

Cost per acre to grow?

How much cane and syrup per acre?

Estimated cost per gallon to manufacture?

Comparative value of mature and immature cane for the production of syrup, was then discussed. Most operators had experience with unripened cane the past season. Many made a fancy palatable syrup, but that the nearest to maturity produced the best article. Green cane produces a less amount of inferior syrup. Unripened canes were therefore recommended for Wisconsin. In gathering seed, select the earliest ripened each year. It was thought a difference of from three to four weeks in time of ripening could thus be made in a few seasons.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That it is the opinion of this convention, that for syrup it is not absolutely necessary that the cane be fully ripe, but that for sugar it must be so.

Resolved, That where small fields of cane are to be worked, as is the case with us, and consequently plenty of time in which to do it, we would recommend stripping the cane, and by ventilation dry out doubtless the strip cane, doubtless essential for the production of a good article of syrup, but it evidently requires additional power to work it up.

On motion, it was decided to make the subject of machinery the special subject for the evening session.

The Convention then proceeded to consider whether cane must be immediately worked up after cutting. There was a difference of opinion as to how long cane may be kept without injury. If properly cared for, several weeks. Difference of opinion between cutting and working. The matter was finally closed up with the following:

Resolved, That cane is frequently improved by lying after cutting, and that the usual time of so doing is from six to ten days, sheltered places, for many weeks without spoiling.

Adjourned.

Something over one hundred members were present this afternoon, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested.

AFTERNOON SESSION—SECOND DAY.

Convention met at half past two o'clock. The Chair read a communication from a planter showing comparative profits on a field of corn and a field of three acres. Figures showed a balance of $20 in favor of the sorghum crop.

On motion of Mr. Carmack, it was

Resolved, That it is advisable to prepare ground for cane by deep plowing both fall and spring.

Mr. Turner offered the following resolution regarding the mode of cultivating sugar cane after the plowing and planting is done:

Resolved, That this Convention recommend early, thorough, shallow cultivation, so as not to disturb the main roots after the cane has attained the growth of two feet.

Mr. Richardson wished to ascertain if farmers had had experience in plowing in green crops, such as clover, for manurial purposes. No response.

Discussion upon time of heading out and ripening was limited and of little importance, the first generally pressing for labor altogether. But little cane ripened in Wisconsin. One specimen of well ripened seed on exhibition was matured before the August frost. The crop was planted the fifteenth of May. Two other samples ripened in August they were of the early African Imphee—particular varieties not KNOWN.

The best method of harvesting was then taken up.

For stripping cane Mr. Fink recommended a whip, which may be made by splitting a common leading line and tying it on a short stock. The process is merely to whip off the leaves.

Mr. Richardson strips by means of sticks or lath. Ties up immediately after cutting, against frosts, and throws into piles—loads upon a cart and takes them to his mill and sets them up corn fashion in the field. Does not like the stacking in piles. The rains will injure it if thus cared, for it makes large shocks; several loads in one. Along rich set in cane—manure will do as well. A boy can strip as now a day.

Mr. Burnham strips, and believed in shocking as done by last gentleman.

Mr. Fink thinks cane is ready for harvest when strips with his hand. Strips cane because he believes what is worth doing is worth doing well. Chops tops off with a knife, cane will stand up one and one-half acres per day. Cuts up and puts in gavels. Cords it up like wood and covers with straw or cloth.

Most gentlemen (small cultivators) seemed in favor of stripping cane.

EVENING SESSION—SECOND DAY.

The Convention proceeded to discuss the subject of machinery. The whole evening was taken up with a discussion upon the relative merits of horizontal and vertical mills combined. A heated warm debate between the advocates of the two manufacturing concerns, of Madison—Messrs. Powers and Fuller, Richmond Bros., exhibiting mills on exhibition. The "Climax" mill of Skinner's patent seemed to have the most friends, and warmly supported. It was represented by all present who had used it the past season. Your readers will remember that this mill took the First Premium at the Illinois State Fair at Decatur, being at the Illinois State Fair at Decatur, last season, and it is the only one we are acquainted with that adjusts its pressure by lever and weights, instead of by the screw.

A large number of resolutions were introduced but withdrawn. The following finally passed when the Convention adjourned:

Resolved, That this Convention pushes the hasty-pudding mill.

THIRD DAY—MORNING SESSION.

Discussion upon apparatus continued, the only subject of Evaporators not fully up. Mr. Shumway briefly set out with the merits of the Cook Evaporator.

Mr. Frink showed up the Gates Evaporator, manufactured at Chicago, and also one of his own invention.

Mr. Clark, of Rockford, described the baterie of the Chicago Union evaporator.

Mr. Powers, of Madison, explained Scott's model a new evaporator, which he calls an Improved Cook Evaporator.

SOMETHING NEW—SUGAR MAKING IN THE STATE.

Mr. J. E. Rapp, of Omaha, Nebraska, just from Washington, where he has been in attendance before the Committee on Agriculture, with specimens of sugar from sorghum syrup, being present, per invitation proceeded to manufacture the specimens of cane which he had with him. The specimens were which he proposed to operate was in what is commonly known as the "mash" plan. It was a small pile of cane cut in section by Mr. C. E. Bement, of Jacksonville, Ill., and it was pretty thoroughly granulated. Mr. R. simply poured this "mash" upon a piece of cloth, which was slightly dampened; upon this he poured some chemical preparation, stirring it in. The whole was then folded in the cloth and pressed in a letter form. This operation was repeated several times. In about ten minutes time a clear, white, and tolerably dry sugar was exhibited to the convention. Mr. R. also claims that he has a process of granulating any well made sorghum syrup. He hopes to bear more of the matter. All such claims he is to receive with due caution. If Mr. R. can accomplish all that he claims, he has a fortune before him, and the public in him a great benefactor.

On motion of Mr. Powers it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed with power to call conventions and transact business in the future.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE UPON SEEDS.

We now direct that it is recommended for general planting the Chinese cane, but not to the exclusion of all other varieties. That seed should if possible be obtained near the vicinity where it is to be used. If from abroad only reliable sources should be drawn upon. It is recommended not to mix varieties, and not to plant in the close vicinity of broom corn or other corn. The report was accepted and adopted.

The President appointed the following gentlemen as members of the Executive Committee of the Wisconsin State Sugar Cane Growers' Association:

Col. Alfred Hudson, Wis.
J. R. Boal, Madison, Wis.
O. B. Wilcox, Madison, Wis.
O. P. Dow, Palmyra, Wis.
W. E. Mason, Walworth, Wis.

It was thought that the Legislature would make the necessary appropriation for publishing the proceedings of this convention. A resolution requesting them to do this was passed. After transacting a small amount of unimportant business the Convention adjourned.

LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining uncalled for in the Chicago Post Office.

LADIES' LIST.

A

Adams Caroline
Adams Mrs E
Allen E Mrs
Allen E Mrs
Allen Mrs W
Allen Mrs Wm
Alvord L R
Alvord M
Ames S Mattie A mrs
Anderson Mrs Ann
Andrews Mrs
Andrews Mrs
Andrews Mrs

Chicago Tribune.
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1865.

THE CITY.

A Thousand Acres.—The beautiful and fertile farm of Mr. Ogden, on Fox River, has been purchased by Mr. Wentworth, who will, we understand, at once commence the improvement of the property. The farm contains about 1,000 acres, and is one of the most valuable in the State. Mr. Ogden has been offered $200 per acre for it, but refused to sell at that price.

Another Fortune Gone.—Mr. Bennett, of the firm of Bennett, Bros. & Co., Chicago, was robbed of $15,000 in gold, on the train between Cleveland and Buffalo, on Thursday night. The money was in a valise, which was stolen from the baggage-car. Mr. Bennett was in the car at the time, but was asleep, and knew nothing of the robbery until he awoke in the morning.

A Runaway Team.—A team belonging to Mr. Hall, of Lake View, ran away on Clark-st. yesterday afternoon, and, striking a telegraph pole, broke the wagon to pieces. The horses were stopped before any further damage was done.

Fire.—Engine No. 1 was called to the corner of Clark and Kinzie-sts. yesterday afternoon, to extinguish a fire in the basement of the building occupied by Mr. Hall as a saloon. The damage was slight.

Accident.—Mr. Wm. Hall, of Lake View, was thrown from his wagon on Clark-st. yesterday afternoon, and had his leg broken.

Arrested.—Officer Hall arrested a man named Thomas Hall, on Clark-st., yesterday afternoon, for stealing a pair of boots from the store of Mr. Hall, on Lake-st.

Lake Affairs.—Capt. Wm. H. Holmes, of the Illinois Light Infantry, is the fortunate possessor of a handsome gold watch, presented to him by the members of his company. The presentation took place at the armory on Wednesday evening, and was a complete surprise to the Captain.

Old Guard Reunion.—All soldiers belonging to the old Chicago Light Guard are requested to meet at the armory of the Illinois Light Infantry, on Clark-st., between Lake and Randolph-sts., on Tuesday evening, Feb. 7, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of perfecting the organization of the Old Guard. By order of the Captain.

Dinner to the Lake Steamers.—The Board of Trade Dining-Room Association will tender a dinner to the officers of the propeller Lake Shore, on Tuesday evening, at 6 o'clock, at the Tremont House. The dinner will be given in the Ladies' Ordinary, and every effort will be made to render the occasion a pleasant one.

Sportsmen.—Quite a number of sportsmen were out yesterday, and the prairie-chickens and ducks suffered severely. Many of the sportsmen returned to the city with their game-bags filled to overflowing.

Lake Affairs.—The propeller Lake Shore, Capt. Holmes, arrived at her dock, foot of Rush-st., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with a full cargo of merchandise. She left Buffalo at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and had a very pleasant trip. She will leave for Buffalo at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The propeller Western Metropolis, Capt. Wilson, arrived at her dock, foot of Rush-st., at 7 o'clock yesterday morning, with a full cargo of merchandise. She left Buffalo at 4 o'clock on Saturday afternoon, and had a very pleasant trip. She will leave for Buffalo at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The propeller Plymouth Rock, Capt. Hall